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WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

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# BOLSHEVIKI DISBANIS ARMY AS WAR IS DECLARED ENDED; PEACE TREATY NOT SIGNED

Status of Rumania Problematical, Despite Mackensen's Ultimatum.

SLAV FOOD STORES  
OBJECT OF INTRIGUES

Teutonic Powers Stretch  
Out to Gather in Rewards of Diplomacy.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The war between the central powers and Russia is over, but no formal treaty of peace has been signed.

The Bolsheviks, while "holding off" in the matter of signing a pact, have declared the state of war with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey at an end and have ordered the demobilization of all of Russia's armed forces.

This happened at Brest-Litovsk yesterday. Tomorrow the armistice in the East, prolonged one month on January 12, would have expired.

Not a word had come through direct from Petrograd up to this evening confirming the Bolshevik surrender. All the news at hand came from Brest-Litovsk, first over the direct wire to Berlin and then piecemeal from the German capital.

Rumania in Plight.

Rumania's status is still problematical. There was nothing in today's news to indicate what action she has taken toward Field Marshal von Mackensen's reported ultimatum demanding peace negotiations by Saturday.

It is taken as a foregone conclusion, however, that, forced by her geographical condition, hemmed in as she is by foes on all sides, she will obey the dictates of self-preservation and "come up."

Berlin has played Russia against Russia and is now proceeding to convert the vast Muscovite power from enmity into economic dependence, forcing her into a position of a provider of food and raw materials.

With the Ukrainian signatures to the separate peace pact with the central alliance, the curtain fell upon the drama in which Lenin and Trotsky played the leading roles; this became clearer today. No longer dangerous foes who could dictate terms, their future procedure is to the central powers a matter of small concern. But still they are proud and defiant; in declaring the war off, they refuse to put their names to a peace of surrender.

Likely to Sign Treaty.

Whether necessity will yet force them in the immediate future to change their minds is open to question. Indications are that, to save their influence at home, they will be forced to conclude a formal treaty of peace. But in doing so Trotsky is expected to live up to his recent promise:

"If, after all, we should be compelled to conclude a separate peace, on terms other than our own, we will not tell the people of Russia it is a just and democratic peace; we will tell them that we are forced to sign a shameful peace."

Meanwhile rejoicing unconfined reigns in the Teutonic and their allied countries over the developments of the last three days. In Austria it borders on ecstasy, chiefly because the Ukrainian peace is taken to mean immediate release from the food shortage and because all menace of an invasion from the west is removed.

Prepared for Repression.

In Germany the Ukrainian pact was received more calmly, the Press evidently having been prepared for abstention from glowing promises of "glory" to the hungry people. Demobilization of the Russian armies, however, was greeted with unrestrained enthusiasm.

Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann is quoted as saying, as he put his name to the document concluding peace with the Ukraine:

"May this be the first of a series of blessed conclusions of peace. We

## Prisoners and Troops on Russ Front

Russian prisoners in Germany, 2,000,000; in Austria, 500,000. Total, 2,500,000.

Teutonic prisoners in Russia, mostly Austrian, 1,750,000.

German troops on East front, 1,100,000; Austrian troops on East front, 400,000. Total, 1,500,000.

Russians in arms, maximum, all fronts, 4,000,000; Rumanians in arms, 100,000. Total, 4,100,000.

Turks in arms, 1,500,000; Bulgarians in arms, 800,000.

Man power released by Russia's separate peace, exclusive of prisoners—On Russian side, 4,100,000; on central allies' side, 3,800,000. Total, 7,900,000.

These figures pertain to the time of signing of Russian-Teutonic armistice. Most of the Teutonic troops have been transferred to the Western and other fronts.

Russia's trade with central powers in 1913:

Russian imports from Germany, \$321,378,000.

Russian exports to Germany, \$126,286,000.

Russian imports from Austria-Hungary, \$17,341,000.

Russian exports to Austria-Hungary, \$12,647,500.

Chief imports from Germany were machinery and woollens. Chief exports to Germany were cereals, eggs, timber and flax.

## SCANDAL SEEN IN HOG ISLAND SHIPYARD DEAL

Both Houses of Congress  
Told Conditions Constitute National Disgrace.

Conditions at the Hog Island, Philadelphia, shipyard were denounced on the floor of both Houses of Congress yesterday as a national scandal.

Officials of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which is doing the work, were called on to repay to the government great sums alleged to have been wasted, "perhaps criminally." The directorate of this concern, headed by a roster of leading American financiers.

Before the Senate Commerce Committee conducting an investigation, a part owner of the tract which was sold for government purposes at \$2,500 an acre, admitted it had been assessed for many years at \$100 per acre, and that the highest price paid for nearby land was \$500 an acre, by the City of Philadelphia.

Conditions Not Defensible.

Speaking on the \$50,000,000 bill for housing at shipyards, Chairman Alexander, of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said the conditions at Hog Island, Philadelphia, shipyard were denounced on the floor of both Houses of Congress yesterday as a national scandal.

"The disclosures," he said, replying to Republican accusations "are a disgrace and they impugn the character of the great American capitalists who have permitted their money to be thrown away like water. The conditions challenge them to repay to the government the many millions which have been wasted."

Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, sweeping attacked the unlimited expenditures allowed under "know-how" contracts.

"Here is a great 'know-how' concern," he said, "composed of the greatest men financially and having at their disposal the finest men professionally at construction."

"The government pays them a great commission for the 'know-how.' What do they know-how to? They have known how to loot the Treasury, and they have been exceedingly successful at that."

He declared the event showed the need of a Congressional committee or a commission to check expenditures of war departments.

On the Senate floor, Senator Vandaman, a member of the investigating committee, declared the condition "a lasting scandal and infamy."

The Senator's accusations were before Lt. Col. Charles N. Black, part owner of the original Hog Island tract. He disclosed still another subsidiary of the contracting concern—the American International Terminal Corporation, organized to hold title to the land.

It was this concern, he said, which had bought the land for \$2,000 an acre. The government pays this company a rental of \$6 per cent a year on this valuation. Lt. Col. Black is a volunteer worker in the ordnance division of the War Department.

Continued on page four.

## TURKS OPPOSE JEWISH PLANS FOR PALESTINE

Former Rulers Will Not  
Agree to Autonomy  
for Zionists.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, in an interview with Dr. Julius Beckwer, representing the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin, declared that the Turkish government could by no means comply with the demands of Jewish Zionists for the autonomy of Palestine.

He made many vague promises in regard to Palestine, but in spite of the fact that Jerusalem is in the hands of the English and that the Jewish government has decided to give autonomy to Jews, the Turkish grand vizier indirectly showed that Turkey has changed her attitude very little in regard to Zionists.

The occupation of Jerusalem by the allies, and the English promise to the Zionists, has provoked a general demand on the part of German and Austrian Jews for a statement from the central powers favorable to the Jewish cause which would counteract the influence of the English promise.

It was on account of this general cry that the "Vossische Zeitung" sent a representative to Constantinople to interview the Turkish grand vizier.

Following is the grand vizier's statement:

Defends Turkish Policy.

"We always had the best feelings for our Jewish fellow citizens, and Jews have always been as dear to us as our other citizens. Turkey as the only country where the anti-Semitic movement has been suppressed. We have favored the Jewish colonial movement in Palestine, thanks to which, there are now flourishing Jewish colonies there."

"If the Ottoman government up to the present has had to introduce certain restrictions, it is because of the Jewish population."

Continued on page four.

## TWELVE NAMES ADDED TO TUSCANIA SAVED

War Department Doesn't Alter Its Estimate of 113 Dead.

Only twelve more names were added yesterday to the list of identified survivors from the transport Tuscania, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. They are:

Second Lieut. CHARLES SCOTT PATTERSON, Los Angeles, Camp Travis, Detachment No. 2, Overseas Central.

Private ROBERT E. LEE HICK, Dayton, Texas.

Private WILLIAM MOREAU, Leon Springs, Texas.

Private OSCAR ROEBUCK, Soper, Okla.

## DISTRICT BOY HELD BY HUNS, REPORT SAYS

Washington Herald Reporter Gives First Distressing News to Relatives.

A Herald reporter was first to carry to Sgt. Thomas Lewis, of the Marine Corps, 1414 Seventh street, Congress Heights, the news that his brother, Private Hugh Lewis, of the Sixteenth Infantry, American expeditionary force, was reported missing.



PRIVATE HUGH LEWIS, "Missing" somewhere in France.

As the result of a Hun raid on the American sector in France. It is probable that Private Lewis is a captive of the Germans.

"It's awful to think that my brother is a prisoner over there," said Sgt. Lewis, when he was shown the official casualty list. "This is the first time that I had any idea that anything had happened to Hugh. Why, we are looking for a letter from 'Bull'—you know that's our nickname for Hugh—most any day. And now to think he's a prisoner!"

Sgt. Lewis was visibly affected by the news. This is the first time in a varied experience as a member of Uncle Sam's fighting force that any mishap has occurred to Private Lewis. He has seen service on the Mexican border and in Panama, and has taken the training course at Plattsburg.

When the war was declared between the United States and Germany, he immediately re-enlisted and was eager to get the front.

Private Lewis is 34 years old, is married, and is a member of Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.

"He is such a brave, fine-looking fellow," said Mrs. Valeria Lewis, his sister-in-law. "Before he went he used to say that he just wanted a chance to get at the Germans and that if anything happened to him, like losing an arm or a leg, Uncle Sam would take care of him."

In Lewis' last letter to his relatives he defined his attitude toward the American tobacco and for the other comforts they had sent him. He expressed his liking for his surroundings in France.

Sgt. Thomas Lewis has been a member of the Marine Corps for eighteen years, and has been stationed at the Washington headquarters of the Marine Corps since 1905.

Kitchen, of North Carolina:

It is a splendid message in its combination of terms. It declares we will fight to the end for the right, but that those of our enemies who desire peace will find us ready to negotiate on a reasonable basis.

Man, of Illinois:

The message was addressed not to Congress or the American people, but to the chancelleries of Germany and Austria. It is a drive for peace.

Mason, of Illinois:

I am happy that the President has omitted all mention to Alsace-Lorraine. In his omission generally of the former foreign corporate conditions of peace, he has changed his message from an ultimatum to an invitation to a friendly agreement. The President says in effect, "His former terms were suggestions and the American people are willing to be shown whether they are wrong."

Baer, of North Dakota:

The President makes his plea to the people of the dual monarchies, the source of all power, even as the apparently secure autocracies of those lands shall find. We shall tear asunder the dual monarchies.

London, of New York:

I am glad that the President is not repeating the mistake of the European countries in dealing with the Bolsheviks. The cause of our being in war was that our ships were sunk; but the aim of it, as he emphasizes, a peace that will be lasting. His statements may enlighten some of our own people. They will give us standing with the liberals within the central powers and that is the likeliest source of a coming peace—a peace which I may well come before next fall's elections.

# PRESIDENT WILSON PROFFERS SEPARATE PEACE TO AUSTRIA

## Striking Phrases by President

What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches.

Nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril.

The United States . . . cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. . . . He seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. . . . His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. . . . He is jealous of international action and of international counsel.

Seeing and conceding, as he (Czernin) does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany (the military party) is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

We can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force.

## EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT OF BASIS UPON WHICH U. S. WILL MAKE PEACE WINS COMMENDATION IN CONGRESS

### HOUSE

Flood, of Virginia:

The statement of the central empires are unable to cope in diplomacy with President Wilson. His acceptance of the apparent Austrian purpose, but his disagreement with Germany, leave the dual monarchies in an awkward position. It is obvious that the opportunity is opened for the peace party in both these countries to reopen their campaign with a definite assurance to their public that America wants only a reasonable peace. It is my earnest opinion that this line of diplomacy, carried on as it is to be, will mean peace within a year.

Kitchen, of North Carolina:

It is a splendid message in its combination of terms. It declares we will fight to the end for the right, but that those of our enemies who desire peace will find us ready to negotiate on a reasonable basis.

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Sherley, of Kentucky:

It emphasizes that the United States is in the war for an unselfish motive. I think it is misinterpreted when the meaning is found that it is a yielding from previous positions. On fundamentals and on justice, it is firmer than ever before. It shows to Austria that only Germany stands in the way of peace, and it shows the people of Germany that only their war lord blocks the highway to peace.

Fenn, of North Carolina:

It must be apparent to all that it brings peace nearer. It gives the hint

that negotiations and peace may be nearer than any of us dream.

Reavis, of Nebraska:

It is the ablest and most adroit of the President's messages. It would not surprise me if the result were that political conditions in Austria should be radically affected, and that at once.

Slayden, of Texas:

The whole series of recent speeches have shown one tendency—toward peace. First, Lloyd George, then Wilson, followed by Von Hertling and Count Czernin. They have the single effect of clarifying the peace situation, setting out the terms and emphasizing the fundamentals. Suppose the terms even seemed far apart, what would this continued discussion mean? It could only mean peace; and when, as lately, the terms have been closer and closer together, we are justified in the conclusion that peace is very near.

Fenn, of Ohio:

It removes all doubt as to our aims in the war. Better than that, it lays bare with merciless analysis the differences between the statements of Von Hertling and Count Czernin. The best thing we can do is to accentuate that distinction to the German people. Thus it is that peace will draw near.

Garrett, of Texas:

Every move the President has made is a step toward peace. We have regarded him as a great moral leader. He is in addition a great diplomat. His diplomacy is mighty because his moral ideas grow as they are restated. His goal now is peace, and he is driving toward it.

Stuns, of Tennessee:

We are willing to trade—to be shown we are wrong as to the detailed terms. That is what the message means. It does declare, however, that there are some things where we know we are right and where we never will yield. It brings us near an honorable peace.

Dill, of Washington:

I should say that this speech is greater than a battle won. That event might solidify opposition. This will tear it apart; arouse discussion; make the German and Austrian people really think about why they are fighting.

Harrison, of Mississippi:

The most frequent misinterpretation is that President Wilson is "calming down," if not actually yielding. His statements are merely the expression of a reasonable, peace-loving man. On the final, fundamental terms, he gives no sign of weakening."

Miller, of Minnesota:

It is a renewal of the excellent expression of aims of the American nation. It is proper to infer that the President thinks there is a chance for Austria to be weaned away from its ally."

Rogers, of Massachusetts:

It is a speech for foreign consumption. It is a softening of detail, but a stiffening of the fundamentals of an American peace. It shows Austria that we will go far in reasonable negotiation, but that, in our insistence for a permanent peace, we are adamant.

SENATE

Harding, of Ohio:

I thought it was very fine. It pleased me best of all the messages lately. I think it showed a fine Americanism. And it displayed less assumption of the conduct of affairs abroad.

Johnson, of California:

I regard the speech as an interpretation of the other made January 8. The President's message today will reassure anyone who has felt alarmed at a possible policy of territorial aggression by this country. I could not have subscribed to all the utterances of the President in his speech January 9. But I am delighted with most of today's speech and its modification of some of the statements of the President's war aims address. I think the message today expressed more closely the nation's hopes in the war, and also brings us much nearer peace.

Lewis, of Illinois:

I am satisfied the President had information that justified him in feeling that Austria looks to the United States to encourage her in her wish to break away from Prussia. The President undoubtedly knows from information just at hand that Austria wants to be known as the leader in the effort to establish independent nations. And she is ambitious to lead over Germany, to take the opportunity to be first to bring about peace on terms that may keep all nationalities within her own borders content to remain as part of the Austrian empire, but yet independent, just as the States within our union.

Smith, of Michigan:

The thought which the President desired to express could not be easily misunderstood. His treatment of Austria's attitude was generous, and, I think, just. His new pronouncement regarding Poland and other homogeneous peoples was in line with thought underlying his recent message and his original conception of his duty as President of the United States. I can't help but believe that utterance will have a wholesome effect on the people of Austria and Germany, while its whole tone is calculated to strengthen the confidence of the American people in the justice and fairness of American aims.

Cammins, of Iowa:

It was an admirable message.

McKellar, of Tennessee:

It is a step in the direction of peace.

Stone, of Missouri:

It is a rift in the clouds—a most excellent speech.

Pomeroy, of Ohio:

It was another blow on the wedge prying Germany and Austria apart.

Sheppard, of Texas:

It was a masterpiece, for it isolated Germany's military party and held it up in scorn to the world.

Underwood, of Alabama:

It was a very clear expression of the views of the American.

More Than a Phrase.

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase," declared the President. "It

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

## Powerful Wedge Driven Into Teutonic Solidarity By Address to Congress

President Wilson yesterday held open the door to a separate peace for Austria.

At the same time he gave notice that no basis for peace appears in the latest utterances of the rulers of Germany.

Before a hastily summoned joint session of Congress he drove in place what many of his hearers regarded as the most powerful wedge yet employed to split apart the Austro-German alliance and to separate the people of Germany themselves from the military masters who rule them.

Once more the President set in place the corner stone upon which America demands that the peace of the world shall be rebuilt. The fourteen particularized terms which he laid down in his epoch-making address of January 8 he assembled under four principles. The principles are:

FOUR MAIN POINTS.

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a settlement that will be permanent."

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be afforded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

In the face of the toll of the transport Tuscania and the announcement that Russia has definitely quit and the Ukraine has signed a separate peace with the central powers, the President told a cheering audience that more American troops, and always more, would go on to France until a just peace was attained.

Troops Pour Into France.

"Until such a peace can be secured," the President impressively declared to an audience which on floor and in galleries, stood up and cheered, "we have no choice but to go on."

The speech was put forward frankly as another step in that persistent propaganda of public discussion which President Wilson started at the very outset of America's entry into the conflict, again it was his purpose to emphasize before the world in general and the essential principles of the war, that the enemies of Wilhelm of Hohenzollern and the German military party are battling for the highest principles of liberty and freedom.

"The tragic circumstances in," he declared, "that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

Czernin Speech Praised.

The reply of Count Czernin, the Austrian premier, to his speech of January 8, the President declared, had been "uttered in a very friendly tone."

Czernin, he said, "seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliance and of her dependence upon Germany."